Independent claim (one and only) of Japanese Kokai 10-137251

Title: Continuous biopsy tool.

Continuous biopsy tool outfitted with a sheath part insertable in the forceps channel of an endoscope, a forceps provided so as to freely protrude and retract from the tip part of the aforementioned sheath, a cutting part in the tip part that cuts organic tissue by opening and closing, and a storage part arranged in the base-end side of the aforementioned cutting part to store cutaway tissue fragments, and whereby organic tissue is cut by the reciprocal motion of the aforementioned sheath part and the aforementioned forceps and multiple cutaway tissue fragments are housed in the aforementioned storage part, and characterized in that a provided in the tip part of the aforementioned sheath part is a stoppage part that projects along the axial core direction of the lumen on the aforementioned storage part and stops cutaway tissue fragments.

CONTINUOUS BIOPSY TOOL

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Equivalents:

Abstract

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To surely move an excised tissue slice into a housing part with a simple structure and to retain that slice without damaging it.

SOLUTION: A forceps part 6 equipped with cups 7a and 7b at its top end energized so as to be opened by the elastic force of arm parts 8a and 8b and a housing part 14 for housing a tissue slice 20 at the rear end of arm parts 8a and 8b is provided so as to freely move back and forth inside a sheath part 4, and a cap 15 provided at a top end hard part 5 at the top end of the sheath 4 is equipped with hooks 17a and 17b having tapered parts at their top ends through slits 16a and 16b provided in the lengthwise direction of cups 7a and 7b and arm parts 8a and 8b. Then, by performing operation for housing the arm parts 8a and 8b into the top end hard part 5, a tissue slice 20 excised by opening/closing the cups 7a and 7b is smoothly moved into the housing part 14 and further in base of operation for moving the arm parts 8a and 8b to the top end side, the tissue slice 20 is kept retained in the housing part 14 by the hooks 17a and 17b.

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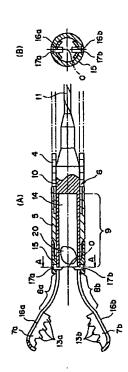
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(54) 【発明の名称】 連続生検具

(57)【要約】

【課題】 簡単な構造で切除した組織片を収納部に確実 に移動し、損傷を与えることなく係止することが可能な 連続生検具を提供する。

【解決手段】 シース部4内にはアーム部8a,8bの 弾性力により開く様に付勢されたカップ7a,7bを先端に設け、アーム部8a,8bの後端に組織片20を収納する収納部14を設けた鉗子部6を進退自在に設け、シース部4の先端の先端硬質部5に設けたキャップ15にはシース部4の軸中心〇方向に突出し、先端にテーパ形状部を有するフック17a,17bを、カップ7a,7b及びアーム部8a,8bを貫通するように設け、カップ7a,7bの開閉により切除した組織片20を、アーム部8a,8bを先端硬質部5内に収納する操作を行うことにより円滑に収納部14に移動し、さらにアーム部8a,8bを先端側に移動する操作の際、フック17a,17bにより組織片20を収納部14に係止状態に保つ。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 内視鏡の鉗子チャンネルに挿通可能なシース部と、前記シース部の先端から突没自在に設けられ、先端に開閉により生体組織を切除する切除部を有する鉗子と、前記切除部の手元側に配置され切除した組織片の収納部とを具備し、前記シース部と前記鉗子の相対移動により生体組織を切除し、複数の切除した組織片を前記収納部に収納する連続生検具において、

前記収納部の内腔の軸中心方向に突出し、切除した組織 片を係止する係止部材を前記シース部の先端に設けたこ 10 とを特徴とする連続生検具。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、経内視鏡的に生体 組織を吸引、切除して複数の組織標本を採取する連続生 検具に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】一般の連続生検具で組織を採取するためには、可撓性のシース部を内視鏡の鉗子チャンネルに挿入し、先端部に切除部を設けた鉗子を体内の採取部位に当接させて、鉗子とシース部を相対移動させて組織を切除する。

【0003】組織片は組織収納部に複数個収納可能である。以上の操作により、複数個の組織を採取する連続生検具についてはPCT (特許協力条約)のWO95/08945、WO95/20914号公報において開示されている。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、上記W 095/08946、W095/20914号公報に開 30 示されている構造では、図8に示すように生体組織50 からカップ51a、51bの開閉により切除して採取した組織片52がカップ51a、51bの内側に貼り付き、収納部53への移動が困難となる場合がある。

【0005】また、連続的な採取を行う間に、カップ5 1a、51bに付着した採取組織が体内に脱落すること も有り得る。また、前記の理由から収納部53には採取 した順番通りに収納されず、採取した複数の組織片の診 断に支障を来すという問題点があった。

【0006】一方、PCTのWO95/8945号公報 40 に開示されている構造は、図9に示すようにシース部6 1内に進退自在のチューブ状部材62を設け、このチューブ状部材62の先端に一対のジョー或いはカップ63 a,63bを設け、さらにチューブ状部材62の内側に収納部64を形成し、このチューブ状部材62の内側に配置した部材65の先端面から先端に針状突起66を設けた係止用リトラクタ67を突出して、収納手段68を形成している。そして、切除した組織片69をカップ63a、63bの内側から剥離させて収納部64へ収納する。 50

【0007】この収納手段68はシース部61とカップ63a,63bの相対移動とは独立して移動する必要があるため、構造及び操作が複雑になる。また、収納手段68が針状に形成されている場合、組織を貫通する必要があるので損傷が大きく、採取組織片69の診断に支障を来すという問題点があった。

【0008】(発明の目的)本発明は前記の問題に鑑みてなされたもので、簡単な構造で切除した組織片を収納部に確実に移動し、損傷を与えることなく係止することが可能な連続生検具を提供することを目的とする。

[0009]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は連続生検具において、組織収納部の内腔の中心軸方向に伸展する係止部材をシース部先端に設けたことを特徴とする。内視鏡の鉗子チャンネルを通して連続生検具を組織採取部位に誘導し、鉗子の先端の切除部を採取部位に当接させる。鉗子とシース部の相対移動により切除部を開閉し、組織を切除する。そして、切除した組織片はシース部先端に固着された係止部材により収納部に係止される。次の組織を採取するために鉗子と先端硬質部を相対移動して複数の組織を切除、収納した後に連続生検具を内視鏡より抜去して、複数の組織片を回収する。

[0010]

【発明の実施の形態】

(第1の実施の形態)図1〜図5を参照して本発明の第1実施の形態について説明する。図1は本発明の第1の実施の形態の全体図、図2はその先端側の詳細な断面図で、図2(A)は先端側の縦断面図、図2(B)は図2(A)のA-A線断面図、図3(A)は鉗子部が組織を切除した状態の垂直断面図、(B)は水平断面図、図4は切除した組織片を収納部に移動する過程を示し、図5は収納部から複数の切除された組織片を回収する過程を示す。

【0011】図1に示すように本発明の第1実施の形態の連続生検具1は、内視鏡の鉗子チャンネルに挿通可能な細長い挿入部2と、この挿入部2の手元側に設けられた操作を行う操作部3とより構成される。

【0012】挿入部2は可撓性を持つシース部4の先端に、円筒形状の先端硬質部5が固着されている。図2 40 (A)に示すように先端硬質部5の内部には先端側に開閉により生体組織を切除して採取する一対のカップ7 a,7bを有する鉗子部6がシース部4及び先端硬質部5に対し突没自在に設けられている。なお、図2(B)は図2(A)のA-A線に沿った断面を示す。この鉗子部6はその先端に設けた前記カップ7a、7bと、その手元側に形成され、前記カップ7a、7bが開くように付勢するバネ性(弾性)を有するアーム部8a、8bと、このアーム部8a、8bの後端に形成され、付勢が付けられていない円筒形状或いは軸方向に切り欠きが形50 成された直線部9と、この直線部9の後端に形成された

3

接続部材10とを有し、この接続部材10の後端は操作 ワイヤ11の先端に固着されている。

【0013】この操作ワイヤ11はシース部4の内部を 通って、操作部3に軸方向に摺動自在に設けられたスラ イダ12に固着される。一対のカップ7a,7b及びそ の後端にそれぞれ形成された弾性体としてのアーム部8 a、8 bは、図2等に示す1点鎖線で示す中心軸の上下 方向にほぼ対称に設けられている。

【0014】上記アーム部8a、8bは、カップ7a、 7 bが外方向に展開する(より具体的には先端側が拡開 10 する或いは先端側が互いに離間するように開く)ように 付勢されており、図2(A)に示すようにアーム部8 a、8bが先端硬質部5から出た状態でカップ7a、7 bが開き、かつ、図3に示すようにアーム部8a、8b が先端硬質部5に完全に引き込まれるとカップ7a、7 bは互いに接触し、その際カップ7a、7bで噛みつい た組織を噛み切って接触する状態となる。つまり、一対 のカップ7a、7bは開閉により組織を噛み切るのに十 分な切断力を発揮する。

【0015】鉗子部6及び先端硬質部5はステンレス 鋼、チタン、黄銅等の金属やアクリロニトリル・ブタジ エン・スチレン、ポリカーボネート等の樹脂により形成 される。 開閉するカップ7a、7bには先端部及び側面 部に複数のV字状突起13a、13bが設けられ、接触 時には互いの山と谷が噛み合う。

【0016】アーム部8a、8bの手元側に設けられた 直線部10は常に先端硬質部5及びシース部4の内部に 存在することにより、その円筒形状の内部空間で切除さ れた組織片20の収納部14を形成している。

【0017】先端硬質部5の先端には円筒形状のキャッ 30 プ15がその基端のネジ部により取り外し自在に設けら れ、図5に示すようにネジ部を外すことにより鉗子部6 の全体を先端硬質部5から引き出すことが可能であり、 収納部14に収納された組織片20を容易に取り出す事 ができる。

【0018】また、本実施の形態では切除部となるカッ プ7a,7bの開閉により組織19から組織片20を切 除して、カップ7a,7bの内側の位置にある組織片2 ○をその後方側の収納部14側に移動して、その移動し た収納部14に係止する係止機構が以下のように簡単な 40 構造で形成されている。

【0019】鉗子部6のカップ7a,7bからアーム部 8a,8bの後端の収納部14の前端に至る長手方向に (係止部材を移動自在に収納してガイドするガイド溝と なる) スリット16 a、16 bが設けられている。そし て、キャップ15の先端付近には切除された組織片20 を係止する一対の硬質のフック17a、17bが固着さ れ、各フック17a、17bはスリット16a、16b を貫通してシース部4(或いはその内側の鉗子部6を形 図2(B)参照)の方向に突出して、組織片20を収納 部14に係止する係止部材を形成している。

【0020】この構造により、各フック17a、17b がスリット16a、16bを貫通して半径方向内側にそ の先端が突出する状態で、スリット16a、16bが形 成された長手方向の範囲内で(先端硬質部5或いはシー ス部4に対して) 鉗子部6側を進退移動することができ る。

【0021】また、各フック17a, 17bは軸中心O 側にそれぞれ突出した先端が前方側から後方側に次第に 突出量が大きくなり、後端面は垂直に立ち上がるテーパ 状に切り欠いた形状(のテーパ形状部)にして、フック 17a, 17bに対して鉗子部6側を前方から後方側に 移動した場合にはテーパ形状部により、切除した組織片 20に通過の際に押圧する力を加える程度の負荷でスム ーズに通過させることができ、逆方向に移動した場合に は垂直に突出する面で組織片20の通過を阻止して収納 空間14に(収納された)組織片20を係止する機能を 有する形状或いは構造にしている。

【0022】このように本実施の形態ではシース部4の 先端付近に収納部14の内腔の軸の中心側に突出し、切 除部を形成するカップ7a,7b及びアーム8a,8b の移動を妨げないようにスリット16a, 16bを貫通 するように係止部材としてのフック17a,17bが設 けられ、かつフック17a、17bはその突出する先端 に鉗子部6 側を前方から後方側に移動した場合には組織 片20に殆ど損傷を与えることなくスムーズに通過さ せ、逆方向に移動した場合には組織片20の通過を阻止 する機能を備えた構造にしていることが特徴となってい る。

【0023】次にシース部4の先端に係止部材を設けた 本実施の形態による組織19を切除して切除した組織片 20を収納部14に移動して係止状態に収納し、さらに 回収する作用を図2~図5を参照して説明する。アーム 部8a、8bを先端硬質部5に引き込んだ状態で挿入部 2を内視鏡の鉗子チャンネルを通して体腔内に挿入す

【0024】スライダ12を先端側に移動する操作を行 うことにより、操作ワイヤ11を介して鉗子部6を先端 硬質部5に対して先端側に移動し、アーム部8a、8b を先端硬質部5から突出させ、図2(A)のようにアー ム部8a、8bを外側に展開させる。アーム部8a、8 bを外側に展開することにより、アーム部8a、8bの 弾性力によって切除部としてのカップ7a, 7bが開

【0025】開いたカップ7a、7bを体腔内の組織1 9における採取を行おうと望む部位に当接し、さらに押 圧し、この状態でスライダ12を手元側に引き、操作ワ イヤ11を介して鉗子部6を先端硬質部5に対して手元 成する収納部14の内腔等)軸中心O(図2(A)及び 50 側に移動して、図3(A)或いは図3(B)のようにア -ム部8a、8bを先端硬質部5に収納する。

【0026】この時、組織19にカップ7a、7bのV 字状突起13a、13bが食いつき、カップ7a、7b と共に先端硬質部5に引き込まれる。カップ7a、7b はアーム部8a、8bが先端硬質部5に収納されるのに 伴い、互いに接近し、完全に収納された状態において接 触し、組織19の一部を切り離す切除を行う。そして、 図3に示すように切除された組織片20はカップ7 a、 7bの内部に格納される。

【0027】ここで図4のように鉗子部6を先端硬質部 10 5内に収納するようにスライダ12を手元側に引く操作

【0028】この操作により鉗子部6のスリット16 a. 16bが後方側に移動し、カップ7a, 7b部分が シース部4の先端面付近を通過する際に、カップ7a, 7 b の内側の組織片 2 0 の塊の上下方向の表面部分にス リット16a, 16bから内側に突出するフック17 a. 17bの先端のテーパ形状部が接触した後、(組織 片20の塊の上下方向の長さがフック17a, 17bの 先端間の間隔よりも小さいと)テーパ形状部で押圧され 20 て組織片20が変形することにより、組織片20がフッ ク17a, 17b部分を通過する。

【0029】つまり、切除された組織片20はフック1 7a、17bのテーパ形状部の手元側に移動する。この 状態を図4で示している。

【0030】次の組織を採取するためにアーム部8a、 8bを先端硬質部5から突出させ、カップ7a、7bを 展開する。この場合、フック17a,17bの先端の後 端面は垂直に立ち上がっているので、この部分により組 織片20が通過してフック17a, 17bの前側に移動 30 することは阻止される。つまり、カップ7a,7bとそ の後端のアーム8a,8bがフック17a,17bより 前に移動するが、組織片20はフック17a, 17bに 係止された状態が維持されるので、図2のようにフック 17a、17bに係止された組織片20はカップ7a、 7 bから剥離され、収納部14に留まる。

【0031】必要個数の組織片20が採取できるまで上 記操作を繰り返した後、連続生検具1を内視鏡の鉗子チ ャンネルより抜去してキャップ15を取り外し、図5の ようにアーム部8a、8b全体を先端硬質部5から引き 40 出し、複数の組織片20を回収する。

【0032】本実施の形態によれば簡単な構成の係止機 構により以下の効果を有する。

【0033】(1)アーム部8a、8bを先端硬質部5 内に引き込む操作により、切除された組織片20はフッ ク17a、17bに係止され、収納部14内に留まるた め、次の組織を採取するためにカップ7a、7bを先端 硬質部5から引き出しても組織片20がカップ7a、7 bに付着せず、連続的な組織採取に支障を来さない。ま た、組織片20は採取された順に収納部14に収納され 50 2a、22bを変形させ(図7参照)、収納部14に移

るため、採取場所と採取組織の相関を保持できる。

【0034】(2)キャップ15が着脱自在であるため に、収納部14に収納された組織片20を鉗子部6と共 にシース部4の外部に引き出すことが可能で、複数の切 除された組織片20の回収が容易となる。

【0035】(3)また、組織片20を収納部14に移 動する操作では組織片20を押圧する程度の力を加える 程度で殆ど損傷を与えないし、収納部14に収納される 組織片20は針で穿刺する等の組織片20に損傷を与え る事を行わないで係止するので、信頼性の高い検査或い は診断を行う組織標本を得ることができる。

【0036】(第2の実施の形態)次に図6を参照して 本発明の第2の実施の形態を説明する。図6は第2の実 施の形態の連続生検具21を示す。尚、第1の実施の形 態と同一の部分には同一の符号を付し、詳細は省略す

【0037】この第2の実施の形態の連続生検具21で は、フック17a、17bの代わりに可撓性を有するフ ラップ22a、22bがキャップ15の内側に固着さ れ、フラップ22a、22bはそれぞれスリット16 a, 16bを貫通し、シース部4(或いは収納部14の 内腔等)の軸中心方向側に突出するように設けられてい

【0038】また、フラップ22a、22bは基部から 末端にかけて手元側方向へ屈曲させた屈曲成形部を形成 することにより、先端側から手元側への方向には変形し やすく、また手元側から先端側の方向には変形しにくく なっている。

【0039】そして、キャップ15側に対して鉗子部6 側を前方から後方側に移動した場合にはフラップ22 a、22bの屈曲成形部により、切除した組織片20に よりフラップ22a、22bが押し広げられるようにし てスムーズに通過させることができ、逆方向に移動した 場合には組織片20の通過を阻止して収納空間14に (収納された)組織片20を係止する機能或いは特性を 備えている。

【0040】その他の構成は第1の実施の形態と同様で ある。次に本実施の形態の作用を説明する。図7は第2 の実施の形態の使用状態を示す図である。第1の実施の 形態の作用で説明したようにカップ7a、7bを開き、 採取を望む組織部位に当接し、さらに押圧した状態でス ライダ12を手元側に引く操作を行うことによりアーム 部8a,8bが先端硬質部5内に完全に収納されると、 カップ7a,7bは閉じて組織19を切除してカップ7 a, 7bの内側には切り離された組織片20が収納され ることになる。

【0041】さらにスライダ12を手元側に引く操作を 行い、カップ7a, 7bが先端硬質部5内に収納される ようにすると、その操作の際に組織片20はフラップ2 動することができる。その後、アーム部8a、8bを先 端硬質部5から突出させるようにスライダ12を先端側 に移動する操作を行うと、組織片20はフラップ22 a、22bにより係止され、収納部14に留まる。

【0042】必要個数の組織片20が採取できるまで上 記操作を繰り返した後、この連続生検具を内視鏡の鉗子 チャンネルより抜去してキャップ15を取り外し、図5 のようにアーム部8a、8b全体を先端硬質部5から引 き出し、複数の組織片20を回収する。

【0043】本実施の形態によれば以下の効果がある。 第1の実施の形態の効果に加えて、フラップ22a、2 2 b が可撓性を有するため、切除された組織片20がフ ラップ22a、22bを通過する際に加わる力をより軽 減でき、組織表面部分もより完全な状態での組織標本を 得ることができる。

【0044】なお、鉗子部6の先端に形成され、開閉に より切除を行う切除部はカップ7a,7bの構造に限定 されるものでなく、開閉により切除を行うことができる 構造のものであれば良い。

【0045】また、接続部材10部分などで操作ワイヤ 20 11側と分離できる構造にして鉗子部6の先端側の切除 部の構造などを交換できるようにしたり、先端側部分の 洗滌などを行い易いようにする等しても良い。また、係 止部材としてそれぞれ2つのフック17a, 17b或い はフラップ22a, 22bを軸中心方向に突出するよう に設けているが、2つの場合に限定されるものでなく、 例えば3つ或いはさらに多数にしても良し、少なくとも 1つ設けてあれば良い。

【0046】[付記]

1. 内視鏡の鉗子チャンネルに挿通可能なシース部と、 前記シース部の先端から突没自在に設けられ、先端に開 閉により生体組織を切除する切除部を有する鉗子と、前 記切除部の手元側に配置され切除した組織片の収納部と を具備し、前記シース部と前記鉗子の相対移動により生 体組織を切除し、複数の切除した組織片を前記収納部に 収納する連続生検具において、前記収納部の内腔の軸中 心方向に突出し、切除した組織片を係止する係止部材を 前記シース部の先端に設けたことを特徴とする連続生検 具。

【0047】2. 前記鉗子が外方向に付勢されたアーム 40 を具備する弾性体で形成されたことを特徴とする付記1 記載の連続生検具。

- 3. 前記係止部材が弾性体であることを特徴とする付記 1~2記載の連続生検具。
- 4. 前記係止部材が弾性であることを特徴とする付記1 ~2記載の連続生検具。
- 5. 前記係止部材が前記シース部から着脱自在であるこ とを特徴とする付記1~4記載の連続生検具。

【0048】6. 前記鉗子部は前記切除部から収納部の 前端付近まで、前記係止部材が貫通して移動自在のガイ 50 12…スライダ

ド溝が設けられ、前記係止部材は前記鉗子部が後方側に 移動した場合には組織片の通過を自在にし、かつ前記鉗 子部が前方側に移動した場合には組織片の通過を阻止す る特性或いは構造を持つ付記1記載の連続生検具。

[0049]

【発明の効果】上述したように本発明によれば、内視鏡 の鉗子チャンネルに挿通可能なシース部と、前記シース 部の先端から突没自在に設けられ、先端に開閉により生 体組織を切除する切除部を有する鉗子と、前記切除部の 10 手元側に配置され切除した組織片の収納部とを具備し、 前記シース部と前記鉗子の相対移動により生体組織を切 除し、複数の切除した組織片を前記収納部に収納する連 続生検具において、前記収納部の内腔の軸中心方向に突 出し、切除した組織片を係止する係止部材を前記シース 部の先端に設けているので、簡単な構造で、切除された 組織片が、収納部に確実に収納されるため、連続的な組 織採取に支障を来さない。また組織は採取された順に収 納部に収納されるため、採取場所と採取組織の相関を保 持できる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1の実施の形態の連続生検具の全体 図、

【図2】図1の先端側の詳細な構造を示す断面図。

【図3】組織を切除した状態の垂直断面及び水平断面を 示す図。

【図4】切除した組織片を収納部に移動する過程を示す

【図5】収納部から複数の切除組織を回収する過程を示 す図。

【図6】本発明の第2の実施の形態の連続生検具の先端 側の詳細な構造を示す断面図。

【図7】切除した組織片を収納部に移動する過程を示す

【図8】従来例の連続生検具の先端側の構造を示す断面

【図9】他の従来例の連続生検具の先端側の構造を示す 断面図。

【符号の説明】

- 1…連続生検具
- 2…挿入部
 - 3…操作部
 - 4…シース部
 - 5…先端硬質部
 - 6…鉗子部
 - 7a, 7b…カップ
 - 8a,8b…アーム部
 - 9…直線部
 - 10…接続部材
 - 11…操作ワイヤ

9

13a, 13b…V字状突起

14…収納部

15…キャップ

16a, 16b…スリット

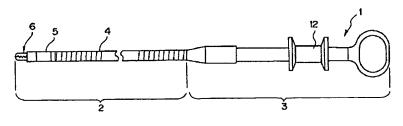
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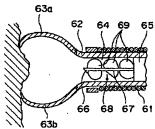
17a, 17b…フック 19…組織

20…組織片

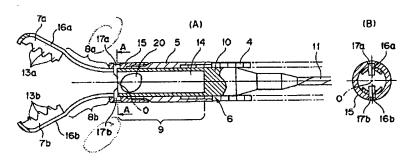
【図1】

【図9】

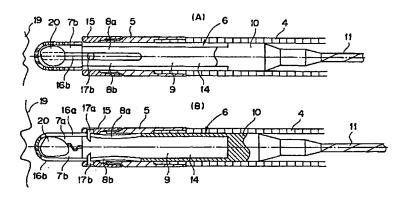




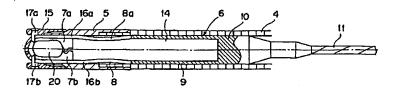
【図2】



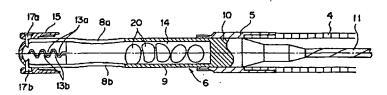
【図3】



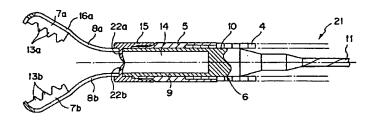
【図4】



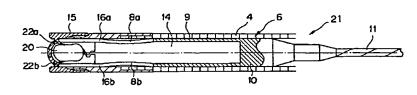
【図5】



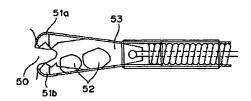
【図6】



【図7】



【図8】



フロントページの続き

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Machine translation of Japanese Patent Appl. 10-137251

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The forceps which have the sheath section which can be inserted in the forceps channel of an endoscope, and the excision section which is prepared free [*****] from the tip of said sheath section, and excises a body tissue by closing motion at a tip, In the continuation biopsy implement which contains the explant which possessed the stowage of the explant which it has been arranged at the hand side of said excision section, and was excised, and excised the body tissue by relative displacement of said sheath section and said forceps, and plurality excised to said stowage The continuation biopsy implement characterized by preparing the stop member which stops a projection and the excised explant in the direction of a shaft center of the lumen of said stowage at the tip of said sheath section.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the continuation biopsy implement which passes, attracts and excises a body tissue endoscopically and extracts two or more preparation.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In order to extract an organization with a general continuation biopsy implement, insert the flexible sheath section in the forceps channel of an endoscope, make the forceps which prepared the excision section in the point contact at least a doner site in the living body, forceps and the sheath section are made displaced relatively, and an organization is excised.

[0003] Two or more explants can be contained to an organization stowage. By the above actuation, it is indicated in WO 95/08945 of PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty), and 95/08946 and WOWO 95/No. 20914 official report about the continuation biopsy implement which extracts two or more organizations. [0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, with the structure currently indicated by above-mentioned 95/08946 and above-mentioned WOWO 95/No. 20914 official report, as shown in drawing 8, the explant 52 which excised from the body tissue 50 by closing motion of Cups 51a and 51b, and was extracted may stick inside Cups 51a and 51b, and migration to a stowage 53 may become difficult. [0005] Moreover, while performing continuous extraction, it is also possible that the extraction organization adhering to Cups 51a and 51b drops out inside of the body. Moreover, from the aforementioned reason, it was not contained by the stowage 53 as the extracted sequence, but the trouble of causing trouble was in the diagnosis of two or more extracted explants in it.

[0006] On the other hand, the structure currently indicated by WO 95/No. 8945 official report of PCT As shown in <u>drawing 9</u>, the tube-like member 62 which can move freely in the sheath section 61 is formed. The jaw or Cups 63a and 63b of a pair are prepared at the tip of this tube-like member 62. Furthermore, a stowage 64 is formed inside the tube-like member 62, the retractor 67 for a stop which formed the needlelike projection 66 at the tip from the apical surface of the member 65 arranged inside this tube-like member 62 is projected, and the receipt means 68 is formed. And the excised explant 69 is made to exfoliate from the inside of Cups 63a and 63b, and it contains to a stowage 64.

[0007] Since the sheath section 61 and relative displacement of Cups 63a and 63b need to move this receipt means 68 independently, structure and actuation become complicated. Moreover, when the receipt means 68 was formed needlelike, since the organization needed to be penetrated, there was a trouble that damage was large and caused trouble to a diagnosis of the extraction explant 69.

[0008] (The purpose of invention) This invention was made in view of the aforementioned problem, and moves certainly the explant excised with easy structure to a stowage, and it aims at offering the continuation biopsy implement which can be stopped without doing damage.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention is characterized by preparing the stop member which extends in the direction of a medial axis of the lumen of an organization stowage at the tip of the sheath section in a continuation biopsy implement. A continuation biopsy implement is guided at least to an organization doner site through the forceps channel of an endoscope, and the excision section at the tip of forceps is made to contact at least a doner site. The excision section is opened and closed by relative displacement of forceps and the sheath section, and an organization is excised. And the excised explant is stopped by the stop member which fixed at the tip of the sheath section in a stowage. In order to extract the following organization, after being displaced relatively, excising two or more organizations and containing forceps and the tip hard section, extraction of the continuation biopsy implement is carried out from an endoscope, and two or more explants are collected.

[Embodiment of the Invention]

(Gestalt of the 1st operation) The gestalt of the 1st operation of this invention is explained with reference to <u>drawing 1</u> - <u>drawing 5</u>. The general drawing of the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention and <u>drawing 2</u> of <u>drawing 1</u> are the sectional views where the tip side is detailed. Drawing of longitudinal section by the side of a tip and <u>drawing 2</u> (B) <u>drawing 2</u> (A) The A-A line sectional view of <u>drawing 2</u> (A), A horizontal sectional view and <u>drawing 4</u> show the process which moves the excised explant to a stowage, and, as for <u>drawing 3</u> (A), the forceps section shows the process in which <u>drawing 5</u> collects the explants by which plurality was excised from the stowage, as for the vertical cross section in the condition of having excised the organization, and (B). [0011] As shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, the continuation biopsy implement 1 of the gestalt of the 1st operation of this invention consists of the long and slender insertion section 2 which can be inserted in the forceps channel of an endoscope, and a control unit 3 which performs actuation prepared in the hand side of this insertion section 2.

[0012] At the tip with flexibility of the sheath section 4, the tip hard cylindrical shape-like section 5 has fixed the insertion section 2. As shown in drawing 2 (A), the forceps section 6 which has the cups 7a and 7b of the pair which excises a body tissue by closing motion and is extracted to a tip side is formed in the interior of the tip hard section 5 free [****] to the sheath section 4 and the tip hard section 5. In addition, drawing 2 (B) shows the cross section which met the A-A line of drawing 2 (A). The arm sections 8a and 8b which have the spring nature (elasticity) energized so that this forceps section 6 may be formed in the said cup [which were prepared at that tip la [7] and 7b, and hand side of those and said cups 7a and 7b may open, It had the bay 9 by which it was formed in the back end of these arm sections 8a and 8b, and notching was formed in the shape of a cylindrical shape and shaft orientations to which energization is not attached, and the connection member 10 formed in the back end of this bay 9, and the back end of this connection member 10 has fixed at the tip of the actuation wire 11. [0013] This actuation wire 11 passes along the interior of the sheath section 4, and fixes to the slider 12 formed for shaft orientations in the control unit 3, enabling free sliding. The arm sections 8a and 8b as an elastic body formed in the cups 7a and 7b of a pair and the back end of those, respectively are mostly formed in the vertical direction of a medial axis shown with the dashed line shown in drawing 2 etc. at the symmetry. [0014] It is energized like (or a tip side is specifically extended, it opens so that a tip side may estrange mutually). Cups 7a and 7b develop the above-mentioned arm sections 8a and 8b in the direction of outside -- As shown in drawing 2 (A), after the arm sections 8a and 8b have come out of the tip hard section 5, cup 7a, If the arm sections 8a and 8b are completely drawn in the tip hard section 5 as 7b opens and it is shown in drawing 3, Cups 7a and 7b will be in the condition of contacting mutually, biting off the organization which bit from Cups 7a and 7b at that time, and contacting. That is, the cups 7a and 7b of a pair demonstrate sufficient cutting force to bite off an organization by closing motion. [0015] The forceps section 6 and the tip hard section 5 are formed with resin, such as metals, such as stainless steel, titanium, and brass, and acrylonitrile styrene butadiene rubber, a polycarbonate. Two or more V character-like projections 13a and 13b are formed in the cups 7a and 7b opened and closed at a point and a lateral portion, and a mutual crest and a mutual trough gear at the time of contact.

[0016] The bay 10 prepared in the hand side of the arm sections 8a and 8b forms the stowage 14 of the explant 20 excised in the building envelope of the shape of the cylindrical shape by always existing in the interior of the tip hard section 5 and the sheath section 4.

[0017] The cylindrical shape-like cap 15 is formed at the tip of the tip hard section 5 by the screw section of the end face free [removal], as shown in <u>drawing 5</u>, it is possible to pull out the whole forceps section 6 from the tip hard section 5 by removing the screw section, and the explant 20 contained by the stowage 14 can be taken out easily. [0018] Moreover, in the gestalt of this operation, an explant 20 is excised from an organization 19 by closing motion of the cups 7a and 7b used as the excision section, the explant 20 in the location inside Cups 7a and 7b is moved to the stowage 14 side by the side of the back, and the stop device stopped to the stowage 14 where it moved is formed with easy structure as follows.

[0019] Slits (it becomes the guide slot which contains a stop member free [migration] and guides it) 16a and 16b are formed in the longitudinal direction from the cups 7a and

7b of the forceps section 6 to the front end of the stowage 14 of the back end of the arm sections 8a and 8b. And hard hook 17a of the pair which stops the excised explant 20 near the tip of cap 15, 17b fixes, and each hooks 17a and 17b penetrate Slits 16a and 16b, and project them in the direction of the sheath section 4 shaft centers (or lumen of the stowage 14 which forms the forceps section 6 of the inside etc.) (refer to <u>drawing 2</u> (A) and <u>drawing 2</u> (B)) O. The stop member which stops an explant 20 to a stowage 14 is formed.

[0020] Attitude migration of the forceps (as opposed to tip hard section 5 or the sheath section 4) section 6 side can be carried out within the limits of the longitudinal direction in which Slits 16a and 16b were formed in the condition that each hooks 17a and 17b penetrate Slits 16a and 16b, and that tip projects in the radial inside according to this structure.

[0021] Moreover, the tip projected to the shaft center O side, respectively projects from a front side gradually to a back side, an amount becomes large, and a back end side makes each hooks 17a and 17b the configuration (taper configuration section) which cut in the shape of [which starts perpendicularly] a taper, and was lacked. When the forceps section 6 side is moved to a back side from the front to Hooks 17a and 17b, by the taper configuration section It can be made to pass smoothly by the load of extent which applies the force pressed in the case of passage to the excised explant 20. When it moves to hard flow, it is made the configuration or structure of having the function to prevent passage of an explant 20 in the field which projects perpendicularly, and to stop an explant (contained) 20 to storage space 14.

[0022] With the gestalt of this operation, near the tip of the sheath section 4 at the core side of the shaft of the lumen of a stowage 14 Thus, a projection, The hooks 17a and 17b as a stop member are formed so that migration of Cups 7a and 7b and Arms 8a and 8b which form the excision section may not be barred and Slits 16a and 16b may be penetrated. And Hooks 17a and 17b are passed smoothly, without almost doing damage to an explant 20, when the forceps section 6 side is moved at the projecting tip from the front at a back side. When it moves to hard flow, it has been the description to make it the structure equipped with the function which prevents passage of an explant 20.

[0023] Next, the explant 20 which excised and excised the organization 19 by the gestalt of this operation which prepared the stop member at the tip of the sheath section 4 is moved to a stowage 14, it contains in the stop condition, and the operation collected further is explained with reference to <u>drawing 2</u> - <u>drawing 5</u>. Where the arm sections 8a and 8b are drawn in the tip hard section 5, the insertion section 2 is inserted into a coelome through the forceps channel of an endoscope.

[0024] By performing actuation which moves a slider 12 to a tip side, move the forceps section 6 to a tip side to the tip hard section 5 through the actuation wire 11, the arm sections 8a and 8b are made to project from the tip hard section 5, and the arm sections 8a and 8b are developed outside like <u>drawing 2</u> (A). The cups 7a and 7b as the excision section open according to the elastic force of the arm sections 8a and 8b by developing the arm sections 8a and 8b outside.

[0025] The part wished that extraction [in / for the open cups 7a and 7b / the organization 19 in a coelome] will be performed is contacted, it presses further, a slider 12 is lengthened to a hand side in this condition, the forceps section 6 is moved to a

hand side to the tip hard section 5 through the actuation wire 11, and the arm sections 8a and 8b are contained in the tip hard section 5 like drawing 3 (A) or drawing 3 (B). [0026] At this time, the V character-like projections 13a and 13b of Cups 7a and 7b bite an organization 19, and it is drawn in the tip hard section 5 with Cups 7a and 7b. Cups 7a and 7b approach mutually in connection with the arm sections 8a and 8b being contained by the tip hard section 5, it contacts in the condition of having been contained completely, and excision which separates some organizations 19 is performed. And the explant 20 excised as shown in drawing 3 is stored in the interior of Cups 7a and 7b. [0027] Actuation which lengthens a slider 12 to a hand side so that the forceps section 6 may be contained in the tip hard section 5 like drawing 4 here is performed. [0028] The slits 16a and 16b of the forceps section 6 move to a back side by this actuation. In case cup 7a and 7b parts pass through near the apical surface of the sheath section 4, after the taper configuration section at the tip the hooks 17a and 17b which project inside from Slits 16a and 16b into the surface part of the vertical direction of the lump of the explant 20 inside Cups 7a and 7b contacts, (if the vertical lay length of the lump of an explant 20 is smaller than spacing between the tips of Hooks 17a and 17b) When it is pressed in the taper configuration section and an explant 20 deforms. an explant 20 passes hook 17a and 17b parts.

[0029] That is, the excised explant 20 moves to the hand side of the taper configuration section of Hooks 17a and 17b. Drawing 4 shows this condition.

[0030] In order to extract the following organization, the arm sections 8a and 8b are made to project from the tip hard section 5, and Cups 7a and 7b are developed. In this case, since the back end side at the tip Hooks 17a and 17b has started perpendicularly, an explant 20 passing by this part and moving to a before [Hooks 17a and 17b] side is prevented. That is, although the arms 8a and 8b of Cups 7a and 7b and the back end of those move before Hooks 17a and 17b, since the condition that the explant 20 was stopped by Hooks 17a and 17b is maintained, the explant 20 stopped by Hooks 17a and 17b like drawing 2 exfoliates from Cups 7a and 7b, and stops at a stowage 14. [0031] After repeating the above-mentioned actuation until the explant 20 of the need number is extractable, extraction of the continuation biopsy implement 1 is carried out from the forceps channel of an endoscope, cap 15 is removed, arm section 8a and the whole 8b are pulled out from the tip hard section 5 like drawing 5, and two or more explants 20 are collected.

[0032] According to the gestalt of this operation, it has the following effectiveness according to the stop device of an easy configuration.

[0033] (1) By actuation which draws the arm sections 8a and 8b in the tip hard section 5, since the excised explant 20 is stopped by Hooks 17a and 17b and stops in a stowage 14, in order to extract the following organization, even if it pulls out Cups 7a and 7b from the tip hard section 5, an explant 20 does not adhere to Cups 7a and 7b, and it does not cause trouble to continuous organization extraction. Moreover, since an explant 20 is contained by the extracted order in a stowage 14, it can hold correlation of an extraction location and an extraction organization.

[0034] (2) Since cap 15 can detach and attach freely, it is possible to pull out the explant 20 contained by the stowage 14 to the exterior of the sheath section 4 with the forceps section 6, and recovery of the explant 20 from which plurality was excised becomes easy.

[0035] (3) Moreover, since it stops without performing that hardly do damage with extent which applies the force of extent which presses an explant 20 in the actuation which moves an explant 20 to a stowage 14, and the explant 20 contained by the stowage 14 does damage to the explant 20, such as carrying out a puncture with a needle, the preparation which performs a reliable inspection or a reliable diagnosis can be obtained. [0036] (Gestalt of the 2nd operation) With reference to drawing 6, the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of this invention is explained below. Drawing 6 shows the continuation biopsy implement 21 of the gestalt of the 2nd operation. In addition, the same sign is given to the same part as the gestalt of the 1st operation, and it omits for details.

[0037] In the continuation biopsy implement 21 of the gestalt of this 2nd operation, the flaps 22a and 22b which have flexibility instead of Hooks 17a and 17b fix inside cap 15, and Flaps 22a and 22b penetrate Slits 16a and 16b, respectively, and they are prepared so that it may project in the directions (or lumen of stowage 14 etc.) side of a shaft center of the sheath section 4.

[0038] Moreover, by forming the crookedness shaping section which was missing from the end from the base and was made crooked to a hand side direction, Flaps 22a and 22b are easy to deform in the direction of [from a tip side] a hand side, and have stopped being able to deform in the direction of a hand side to a tip side easily. [0039] And when the forceps section 6 side was moved to a back side from the front to a cap 15 side, as Flaps 22a and 22b could extend by the explant 20 excised by the crookedness shaping section of Flaps 22a and 22b, it could be made to pass smoothly, and when it moves to hard flow, it has the function or the property of preventing passage of an explant 20 and stopping an explant (contained) 20 to storage space 14. [0040] Other configurations are the same as that of the gestalt of the 1st operation. Next, an operation of the gestalt of this operation is explained. Drawing 7 is drawing showing the busy condition of the gestalt of the 2nd operation. As the operation of the gestalt of the 1st operation explained, Cups 7a and 7b are opened. If the arm sections 8a and 8b are completely contained in the tip hard section 5 by performing actuation which lengthens a slider 12 to a hand side in the condition of having contacted the organization part which desires extraction and having pressed further Cups 7a and 7b will be closed, an organization 19 will be excised, and the separated explant 20 will be contained inside Cups 7a and 7b.

[0041] If actuation which furthermore lengthens a slider 12 to a hand side is performed and Cups 7a and 7b are contained in the tip hard section 5, in the case of the actuation, an explant 20 can be made to be able to deform Flaps 22a and 22b (refer to <u>drawing 7</u>), and can be moved to a stowage 14. Then, if actuation which moves a slider 12 to a tip side is performed so that the arm sections 8a and 8b may be made to project from the tip hard section 5, an explant 20 will be stopped by Flaps 22a and 22b, and will stop at a stowage 14.

[0042] After repeating the above-mentioned actuation until the explant 20 of the need number is extractable, extraction of this continuation biopsy implement is carried out from the forceps channel of an endoscope, cap 15 is removed, arm section 8a and the whole 8b are pulled out from the tip hard section 5 like <u>drawing 5</u>, and two or more explants 20 are collected.

[0043] According to the gestalt of this operation, there is the following effectiveness.

Since Flaps 22a and 22b have flexibility in addition to the effectiveness of the gestalt of the 1st operation, the force in which it is added in case the excised explant 20 passes Flaps 22a and 22b can be mitigated more, and the preparation in an organization chart surface part part nearby sound condition can be obtained.

[0044] In addition, the excision section which is formed at the tip of the forceps section 6 and excises by closing motion should just be the thing of the structure which is not limited to the structure of Cups 7a and 7b, and can excise by closing motion.

[0045] Moreover, it is made the structure where it is separable the actuation wire 11 side in connection member 10 part etc., and the structure of the excision section by the side of the tip of the forceps section 6 etc. is exchanged, or you may carry out [be / it / made to be easy to perform washing for a tip flank etc.]. Moreover, what is necessary is not to be limited in the case of two, and to carry out good to three or a pan as for a large number, for example, just to have prepared at least one as a stop member, respectively, although two hooks 17a and 17b or Flaps 22a and 22b are provided so that it may project in the direction of a shaft center.

[0046] [Additional remark]

- 1. Forceps Which Have Sheath Section Which Can be Inserted in Forceps Channel of Endoscope, and Excision Section Which is Prepared Free [****] from Tip of Said Sheath Section, and Excises Body Tissue by Closing Motion at Tip, In the continuation biopsy implement which contains the explant which possessed the stowage of the explant which it has been arranged at the hand side of said excision section, and was excised, and excised the body tissue by relative displacement of said sheath section and said forceps, and plurality excised to said stowage The continuation biopsy implement characterized by preparing the stop member which stops a projection and the excised explant in the direction of a shaft center of the lumen of said stowage at the tip of said sheath section.
- [0047] 2. Continuation biopsy implement of additional remark 1 publication characterized by forming said forceps with elastic body possessing arm energized in direction of outside.
- 3. Continuation biopsy implement of one to additional remark 2 publication characterized by said stop member being elastic body.
- 4. Continuation biopsy implement of one to additional remark 2 publication characterized by said stop member being elasticity.
- 5. Continuation biopsy implement of one to additional remark 4 publication characterized by the ability of said stop member to detach and attach freely from said sheath section.

[0048] 6. It is the continuation biopsy implement of the additional remark 1 publication with the property or structure which prevents passage of an explant when said stop member enables passage of an explant by said stop member's penetrating said forceps section from said excision section to near the front end of a stowage, and preparing a freely movable guide slot when said forceps section moves to a back side, and said forceps section moves to a front side.

[0049]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, according to this invention, the sheath section which can be inserted in the forceps channel of an endoscope, The forceps which have the excision section which is prepared free [****] from the tip of said sheath

section, and excises a body tissue by closing motion at a tip, In the continuation biopsy implement which contains the explant which possessed the stowage of the explant which it has been arranged at the hand side of said excision section, and was excised, and excised the body tissue by relative displacement of said sheath section and said forceps, and plurality excised to said stowage Since the stop member which stops a projection and the excised explant in the direction of a shaft center of the lumen of said stowage is prepared at the tip of said sheath section and the excised explant is certainly contained by the stowage with easy structure, trouble is not caused to continuous organization extraction. Moreover, since an organization is contained by the extracted order in a stowage, it can hold correlation of an extraction location and an extraction organization.

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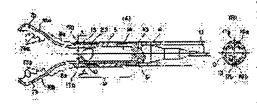
(54) CONTINUOUS BIOPSY TOOL

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To surely move an excised tissue slice into a housing part with a simple structure and to retain that slice without damaging it.

SOLUTION: A forceps part 6 equipped with cups 7a and 7b at its top end energized so as to be opened by the elastic force of arm parts 8a and 8b and a housing part 14 for housing a tissue slice 20 at the rear end of arm parts 8a and 8b is provided so as to freely move back and forth inside a sheath part 4, and a cap 15 provided at a top end hard part 5 at the top end of the sheath 4 is equipped with hooks 17a and 17b having tapered parts at their top ends through slits 16a and 16b provided in the lengthwise direction of cups 7a and 7b and arm parts 8a and 8b. Then, by performing operation for housing the arm parts 8a and 8b into the top end hard part 5, a tissue slice 20 excised by opening/closing the cups 7a and 7b is smoothly

moved into the housing part 14 and further in base of operation for moving the arm parts 8a and 8b to the top end side, the tissue slice 20 is kept retained in the housing part 14 by the hooks 17a and 17b.



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